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various acts done in business competition are treated, but no attempt is made to discuss them all in detail, for, as the author says, "it is an equitable rule that no unfair methods in business competition shall be allowed," and the discussion of any one of the acts done applies to all of them on principle. A large number of the recent cases have been compiled relating to the present day business competition and these should prove of value to the practitioner.

Ed.

A Manual of Corporate Management. By Thomas Conyngton, of the New York Bar. The Ronald Press. 1909. Buckram, pages 422.

This is the third edition of a work which first appeared in 1903. The purpose of the book is to furnish a compact and practical work on corporate management for the use of lawyers and corporation officials. It is a companion volume to a work on "Corporate Organization" by the same author. It is not a mere book of forms, although many forms are scattered through it, and these appear to have been prepared with much care and accuracy. In the present edition the forms have been increased in number, and they practically cover the entire range of ordinary corporate procedure. The author states that he believes that they will be found "authoritative, convenient and of continuing value." In that opinion we share. The statement of legal principles is concise, and necessarily so. The chapter on the "Rights and Powers of Stockholders" only covers twelve pages, and that on the "Liability of Stockholders" nine pages. Part I relates to "The Corporate System" and embraces twenty-three pages. Part II relates to "Stock" and includes fifty-two pages. Part III is devoted to "Stockholders" and is disposed of in forty-nine pages. Part IV deals with "Directors and Officers" and extends to fifty-two pages. Part V considers "Miscellaneous Corporate Matters" in twenty-two pages. The remaining parts are given up to forms.

In preparing a book of this nature great good judgment is necessary in determining what is to be included and what excluded. Any extended discussion of legal principles in such a book is not expected and will not be found in this work.

The cases cited are not numerous, but they are well selected and the date of the decision is always given. For the most part the cases are recent ones, and important cases decided in 1908 are

noted. Attention is called with regret to the absence of any Table of Cases, which ought not to be omitted even in a book of this character.

The earlier editions of Mr. Conyngton's book were received with favor and the additions which he has made both in text and forms will make this present edition still more valuable. It is only a manual, as it purports to be, but there is undoubtedly a place for it, and it will be found by the corporation lawyer and by the corporation officer a very useful book to have ready at hand.

H. W. R.

A Treatise on the Interstate Commerce Act. By Henry S. Drinker, Jr. 2 vols. pp. xxii, 1140. Philadelphia. George T. Bisel Co. 1909.

This work consists of five parts: (1) the text of the Act with the successive amendments incorporated in it; (2) a discussion of the various provisions; (3) the practice under them, before the Commission and the courts; (4) a digest of the decisions under the Act, both of the Commission and the courts; and (5) the text of the Act and its several amendments in chronological order.

The author writes in good literary form, and has given careful consideration to his subject.

The historical conditions, justifying the passage of the original statute, are clearly set out (p. 54). Had it been passed at the beginning of our railroad building, capital would have turned another way, and few roads would ever have been constructed. It was enacted because, and not until, there were so many, that competition was producing fraud, favoritism and bankruptcy (p. 60). The author is of opinion that further amendments might be desirable; among them (p. 65) that of making findings of fact by the Commission, in cases not involving claims for damages, conclusive. Such a change would seem to be quite in the teeth of the Hepburn Act of 1906, which repealed the provision making the findings of the Commission *prima facie* evidence, as well as opposed to public sentiment, if not to constitutional guaranties, respecting trial by jury.

The most important part of the treatise is its discussion of the views of the general purposes of the Act and its amendments, stated in judicial opinions. The field was so new a one for